Receipt for Bruises

Gazette of the United States.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 5.

CONTINUATION OF THE

DEBATE ON MR. STEELE'S MOTION,

For REDUCING the ARMY.

MR. MOORE said, the resolution as now worded, contemplates the reduction of the army to two regiments. No reasons have been introduced for this measure, which were not brought forward in the first discussion of the subject. He thought that the reasons for continuing the army, existed with additional force. He observed, that granting abuses had taken place, it was no good reason for repealing a law. If abuses do exist, which he by no means thought to be fact, this was not the way to correct those abuses. But he insisted, that the mode proposed as a substitute for carrying on the war, was the way to encrease those abuses—the opportunities would be encreased—and the means greatly diminished, by reason of the distance, of detecting & preventing them. He enlarged on this idea; and then entered into a consideration of the question, whether the militia or the regular troops were the most eligible to be employed in an Indian war?—He stated the difficulties and expences arising from the militia system—it would be much greater than it has ever yet been. Adverting to the system adopted by Congress, he observed that two objects appeared to have been in view at that time—those objects exist at the present moment; they have reference to two species of force—a defensive, and an incursive. He said if no other than a militia was contemplated, the Indians would never make a permanent peace. The incursions of the militia, and the burning of their towns, will never bring the Indians to terms—permament posts must be established; a respectable force must be fixed in their neighborhood. He alluded to the treaties which had already been made—the repeated violations of those treaties. Fear only can keep the savages within any bounds. Nothing else can effect a lasting peace. A permanent regular force is then the necessary result—the experience of the French, Spaniards and English, sufficiently enforce the propriety and necessity of regular troops. Here he entered into a consideration of the difference between such regular troops as he contemplated, and those to which gentlemen appeared to be opposed. Added to the advantages of discipline, the regular troops may be trained to fight the Indians in their own way, to greater purpose than any militia ever can. On the whole, he was clearly of opinion that the present was not the time to reduce the military force of the country—and should therefore vote against the motion.

Mr. Williamson so far supported the motion, as to suggest the reducing the number of officers on the regular establishment, to the number of men in actual service, and to stop recruiting after the month of March.

Mr. Madison said the present discussion involved a revival of the question agitated the last session, whether the militia or regular troops were to be preferred in carrying on the Indian war?—It is said that this is not the time to reduce the military force of the country—that the President is invested with the power of reducing the army—that while important negociations are pending, it will be attended with inauspicious effects to lessen the impressions of our power on the mind of the Indians. These considerations, he acknowledged to be weighty—but if the force of the country can be continued on as respectable a footing as at present, and at the same time the expence greatly diminished, the government would be inexcusable not to do it. It is supposed that this may be done in perfect consistency with impressing the enemy with the fullest impression of our power. He suggested therefore the eligibility of compleating the effective force by the addition of volunteer militia—to organize compleatly the regular troops already raised—and to restrict them to the number that they at present consist of. To reduce this idea to effect, he suggested to the gentleman from North-Carolina a modification of his motion, by an amendment in conformity to these ideas.

Mr. Steele said he was perfectly in sentiment with the gentleman, in regard to the propriety of inserting an amendment to the motion, which might secure a sufficient appropriation to carry on offensive operations against the hostile Indians, by the militia of the frontiers; and if an alteration was proposed to that effect, he would second it. The attention of the House to this question speaks its importance; it is probable, one more important will not occur during the present session. On its decision are suspended the hopes and fears of the people of this country, their hopes of a speedy and honorable peace, and their fears of a standing army, with its usual retinue of political evils.

The present is regarded as an interesting epoch in the affairs of the United States; and it has been perceived, with serious regret, that while our national character is forming (he hoped it was not yet formed) it seems to partake in some respects more of the unnatural spirit of monarchy, than of the mild and conciliatory temper of a republic. The principle of keeping up standing armies, though highly obnoxious to the great body of the people, has not been equally so to the government; they have been maintained and encreased without affording protection, or even defence to the frontiers; the supplies necessary to support the establishment, begins to discover an alarming derangement of the public finances, and it is now incumbent on the House of Representatives to check this growing mischief.

Mr. Steele then adverted to the effects of standing armies on the morals and political sentimeats of the people, wherever they had been employed; of the expensiveness of all such establishments, and of the wicked purposes to which they had been, and might be subservient. He said, he had prepared himself to have spoken largely to this point, and to have quoted the pernicious effects of such a policy in other nations; but the debate having been already lengthy, and the committee probably fatigued, it would be sufficient for his present purpose for the members to make their own reflections, and to mark the rapid progression of the army from 1789 to 1792, both in numbers and expences. Instances from foreign history are superfluous, when our own affords such ample testimony. The establishment began with one regiment, it is now five; the House was called on in 1789 to appropriate a little more than 100,000 dollars for that department, in the present year above one million is demanded. The reason of this extraordinary additional expenditure, this unexpected encrease of the army, if not enveloped in darkness, has been founded on policy hitherto not satisfactorily explained. He said, however lightly he was disposed to touch this part of the subject, he could not avoid reminding the committee of the memorable sentiments of 1776, in regard to standing armies; of the universal abhorrence of the Americans to them at that time; and to illustrate it more clearly, he read the expressions of some of the states in their Bills of Rights. These were the sentiments of the whigs of 1776, and to such whigs he wished to appeal on this occasion.

He also reminded the committee of the recent debates of 1788, of the amendments proposed in several state conventions, of the unanimity which prevailed among all ranks of people on this particular point; and it is now to be lamented, said he, that while the ink which recorded these objections to the constitution is yet drying, the evil then predicted has taken place.

If there is a subject on which much deliberation is unnecessary, in order to forming a right opinion, it would be in regard to military establishments; the feelings of a free people revolt at their continuance; and every man who reads, or thinks, can point out their dangers.

He said, he felt more anxiety for the fate of this motion, than commonly marks his conduct, because this is the last session that will ever afford him an opportunity to trouble the House with his sentiments on this, or any other subject. The motion was brought forward to discharge a duty which he owed to his constituents, to satisfy his own conscience, and to afford that protection to the frontiers which they deserved, and to save the public money. If an uncommon degree of zeal was discovered in supporting the motion, it ought to be attributed to these, and no other motives.

The question will now soon be taken—if adopted, I shall be among those who rejoice; if rejected, among those who have always submitted with a proper degree of decency to the decision of the majority. But in any event, the public will know that we have asserted the sense of the people against standing armies, that we are anxious to defend the frontiers against their enemies, that we have recommended a system of œconomy and efficiency, instead of profusion and delay, that we have recommended a system calculated to produce victory and peace, instead of disgrace and war, and that we wish to rescue the government from the intoxication of the times, and all the apery of military establishments.

He said, he had been attentive to the arguments of the opposition, and they tend principally to four points. If neither of these positions be found tenable, the motion will certainly succeed; and that they are not tenable, is believed and will be shewn.

1st. It has been boldly asserted that the President is the author of the existing system.

2dly. They call in question the sincerity of our declarations in wishing to afford effectual protection to the frontiers.

3dly. They deny the competency of the militia.

4thly. The impolicy of reducing the establishment, when a treaty is expected.

In regard to the first, we deny that the President is the author of this plan of prosecuting the war, not having avowed explicitly himself that he is so, & no document appearing to confirm that opinion, we are justified in attributing a system which appears to us ineffectual, to his Secretary and not to him.

It is true that the Secretary is only a finger of his hand, and the intimate connexion which must of necessity subsist between them, perhaps is the ground upon which the assertion has been made. The Secretaries are all equally near to the President, and if it be admitted that he is the author of this, he may with equal propriety, be said to have been the author of every system on general subjects which either of them have recommended.

Was he the author of the report on the fisheries? Was he the author of the plan for establishing the National Bank? It is known that he was not, and circumstances might be mentioned (which are withheld from delicacy) to confirm this opinion.

Was he the author of the funding system? Some gentlemen in the opposition to this motion, would not be willing to give the President that credit if he claimed it; and some who support this motion, would not only be sorry that the President had even claimed such a credit, but believe that it was in no respect attributable to him. The same gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) who first asserted that the President was the author of this military plan, in the same speech admitted it to be the war, as well as the plan of the house, and then argued on the necessity of stability in our measures. It is not very material to the present question whose plan it is; being a public measure, we are justified in offering our objections to it; and this is the first time that I have heard it publickly asserted that a government should persevere in an error, because they had undertaken it. If the plan be a good one, it may be supported by reason; if a bad one, no name ought to be called in to prop it up.

The inconsistency of that gentleman's (Mr. Wadsworth) arguments not only supports the motion before the committee, but shews the wretched shifts which have been used to defeat it.

It has been said in the course of the debate, that individual members, and even this house, are incompetent to decide upon the efficacy or inefficacy of military plans. In answer to this it may be said, that if we are not all Generals, we are all members, and that we have the privilege of thinking for ourselves and for our constituents. To admit this doctrine in the latitude which has been expressed, would be to introduce military ideas indeed; it would be to make soldiers of us, instead of legislators; nay worse than that, it would be to revive the exploded doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance.

In regard to the sincerity of his intentions to afford effectual protection to the frontiers, Mr. Steele said that he had been sufficiently explicit, that a feeling for the sufferers had dictated this motion; that he was sorry it had been whispered in the ears of some of the members, that it was intended to withhold the necessary appropriations, and divert them to other purposes.

If two regiments were insufficient to garrison all the posts necessary for defence, he would even under certain restrictions, consent to continue the three sub-legions, thereby enabling the President to establish double the number of posts now erected if he should deem it adviseable. Regular troops being incapable of active expeditions against Indians in the wilderness, his wish was to abandon that system, and confine them entirely to the garrison.

The next objection to the motion is the incompetency of the militia, and to support this opinion the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Wadsworth) has made this expression, "that as to the expedition under General St. Clair, the regulars were few, and not to be named when compared with the number of the militia." The truth is there was not a man engaged that day as a militia man, except the advance guard commanded by Col. Oldham, which consisted of 300, perhaps a few more, the field return of the day preceding the action being in the war-office, this can be ascertained with precision. The ballance of the army on that unfortunate day, had been enlisted as regulars, even cloathed as regulars, were fought as regulars, and poor fellows, died like regulars. They suffered the fate which awaits every regular army destined for similar expeditions. Even the handful of militia employed that day, did not deserve that name, they were chiefly substitutes for draughted men from the ceded territory. This draught became unavoidable, from a misfortune to General Sevier, which Mr. Steele related.

The attack on Major Adair has also been mentioned as a proof of the incompetency of militia and Mr. Steele insisted that the only inference which could be drawn from thence was, that 100 militia were able to repel, but not destroy near 200 Indians.—This event he conceived was in favor, and not against his motion.

He next adverted to the argument of Mr. Wadsworth, in regard to the war of 1762; of the establishment of posts in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and of the success of Colonel Bouquet's expedition. If two worn-out regiments at that time were sufficient to defend the frontiers, and with the aid of the militia, to terminate the war, two new regiments, in them, all the vigour which the gentleman described to now possess, with the aid of established posts, and a much more effective militia, can certainly be equal to the same end. After examining Mr. W.'s arguments for some time, Mr. Steele said, that when analyzed, it would be found, that they proved more than they were intended to prove; but the merits of this motion did not require that he should take advantage of these indiscretions.

He shewed from the history of 1762, that tho' posts were established, with a handful of regular troops in each, they never answered the purpose of effectual protection; but the frontier people were always obliged, in a great degree, to defend themselves; that they were best calculated for that service, and that they would perform it now with alacrity and success, if well rewarded.

Mr. Steele then refuted the objection against the militia on account of their waste and expence which Mr. W. had alluded to. The law allows a mounted volunteer, furnishing himself with a good horse, good arms, provisions, and every other necessary, except ammunition, at his own risque and expence, one dollar per day. The exact expence of such an expedition, can be calculated. Whether successful or not, the charge to the public cannot be encreased. The contractors, quarter-master's and hospital departments are all avoided, with the abuses, expences and frauds attending such establishments. Mr. Steele enlarged upon this point, and said that these are always found to be the most expensive departments in any army, and that the federal treasury had felt their effects already. In favor of the militia it may be asked, who fought the battle of Bunker's Hill? Who fought the battle of New-Jersey? Who have fought the Indians so often with success, under Generals Wilkinson, Scott, Sevier and others? Who marched in 1776 under General Rutherford, through the Cherokee nation, laid waste their country, and forced them to peace? Who fought the battles of Georgia, under Clark and Twiggs? Who fought the battles of South-Carolina, under the command of an honorable member, now present? Delicacy forbids to enlarge upon his successes in his presence.

Who fought the ever memorable battles of Cowpens, King's Mountain, Hanging Rock, Blackstocks; the Pivots, on which the revolution turned in the southern States? In short, who fought all the battles of the southern States, while we had a mere handful of regular troops, scarcely the shadow, much less the reality of an army?

They were all fought by freemen, the substantial freeholders of the country: men attached to the revolution from principle: men who were sensible of their rights, and fought for them.

Such men will not enlist in regular armies, nor will any one who has the disposition, or the constitution of a freeman. It would give me pain to describe the trash which composes all regular armies: They enlist for three dollars a month; which, in a country like the United States, is a sufficient description of their bodies as well as their minds. Such men are not fit to combat the most active enemy in the world. Here Mr. Steele read Major Gaither's and Major Trueman's depositions, respecting the defeat of the 4th November, 1791, stating, that they could not see the Indians, because they were behind trees, &c. that the regular troops tried, but could not fight that way; that they seemed to be stupid, and incapable of resistance; and that if any General in the world had commanded such men that day, he must have been defeated as they were.

An additional argument, and one of the most weighty too, against regular expeditions, in this species of warfare, is that by the slowness of their movements, the force of the enemy may be concentrated,—time is afforded them to form alliances, and to confederate against those whom they consider a common enemy. It is otherwise with militia incursions. He offered a number of reasons to shew that it was so, and how essential for the interest of the United States, to adopt a policy calculated to detach the tribes from each other as much as possible.

But it has been said these men were not regular troops. Mr. Steele asked, what then were they? They surely were not militia.

The last objection, and the least serious of all, to this motion, is the expectations of a treaty in the spring. Mr. Steele said, if he thought the gentleman who threw this difficulty in the way, believed himself that we have any reason to expect a permanent peace from the treaty now proposed, it may deserve an answer. Facts are more to be relied upon than words: from the channel through which these propositions have come—from the whole complexion of their talks, and from the late attack on Major Adair, it may safely be asserted, that no peace can be effected in the spring.

He recapitulated some of the difficulties which this motion had to conflict, and said, that he

could mention others, if he was at liberty to do ſo. Under ſuch circumſtances, ſucceſs is hardly to be expected ;—but he knew that the merits of the motion deſerved it.

He could not ſet down, without making one remark upon the calculations and ſtatement of expences in the war department, offered to the Committee by Mr. Wadſworth laſt Wedneſday; and though the gentleman then ſpoke unguardedly of my calculations, I feel too much delicacy to retort. I ſtated at the commencement of this debate, that in 1792 there was appropriated by law for the Quarter-Maſter's Department, 50,000 dollars ;
Mr. Wadſworth ſtates to have been in that year appropriated by law, 120,000

Difference, 70,000

I have re-examined my ſtatement, compared it with the law, find it was correct ; and there is no document in poſſeſſion of the Houſe to prove, either that his ſtatement is ſo, or that mine is not ſo.

Indeed, the inaccuracy of his ſtatement is explained and proved by this ſingle circumſtance : In 1792 the law appropriated 50,000 for that department, on an eſtimate of 2128 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, and in 1793, which is the moſt extravagant eſtimate we have ever had, the Secretary at war only demands for the Quarter-Maſter's Department, on an eſtabliſhment of 5120 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, the ſum of 100,000 dollars. Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that an army of 2000 men, would require more ſtores, than an army of 5000 ? Or has it been cuſtomary for that officer to leſſen the demands, as the eſtabliſhment encreaſed ? The appropriation laws, and the Treaſury of the United States, can anſwer this queſtion. The gentleman's ſtatement is inaccurate in more inſtances than this—but one is enough for my purpoſe. Having made this appear, Mr. Steele ſaid he would not ſpeak again, nor would he hold himſelf bound to reply to any obſervations that might be made, either in regard to his motion or his calculations.

Mr. Hillhouſe obſerved, that nothing had been advanced in the whole courſe of this long debate, but what he had heard mentioned laſt winter in the houſe. He was then oppoſed in principle to a war eſtabliſhment and he ſtill retained the ſame opinion ; but from the preſent complexion of affairs, it appeared to him, that he ought to ſubmit, and give up his own opinion to the general ſenſe of the legiſlature, which at preſent ſeemed to be, for perſevering in the ſyſtem already adopted, and which, as it had ſcarcely had time for a fair trial, he thought, ought not to be arreſted, perhaps in the very inſtant when its efficacy was to be expected. If peace ſhould not be eſtabliſhed during the next ſummer, he would then join with ſuch members as would propoſe a better ſyſtem—but as the law provides for exerciſing the diſcretionary powers of the executive, it would be beſt to rely on them—a ſtanding army he ſaid was a thing impoſſible to be eſtabliſhed in the United States whilſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives have the power of granting money only for two years at any time ; he therefore had no fears on that ſcore. An army exiſting in time of peace, was the idea he had of a ſtanding army ; and not an army embodied for only a year or two ; upon the whole, it would be as expenſive to diſband the preſent force, and inſtitute another of militia, &c. as it will be to keep up the exiſting eſtabliſhment for a little longer time ; it was therefore his advice, to let the matter reſt where it was, with the executive for the preſent. But in caſe of a peace not being accompliſhed within a reaſonable period, he would join thoſe who would be for a change in the ſyſtem ; and he was clearly of opinion, that a ſyſtem might eaſily be adopted, not only to protect our frontiers by repelling the Savages, but to exterminate them altogether.

(Debate to be continued.)

SATURDAY, January 12.

Mr. Benſon preſented a petition from Robert Eden, a Yorkſhire (England) farmer, ſtating that he has emigrated to the United States, and brought with him to New-York, a ſtock of horſes and cattle of the firſt quality; for which he was charged 7½ per cent. impoſt, and for which he has been obliged to give ſecurity. The prayer of the petition is for an exemption of duty, and to extend a ſimilar benefit to ſuch of his countrymen as may emigrate to the United States; many of whom, he intimates, are inclined to come hither, and to import part of their moſt valuable ſtock. Ordered, that Mr. Eden's petition be referred to a ſelect committee, Meſſ. Benſon, Madiſon, and Sedgwick.

Two petitions from the files of the laſt houſe were referred to ſelect committees, viz. of Abraham Kimberly, and of Francis Keller; each praying a grant of land on the river Ohio.

The Secretary of the Treaſury's report on the petition of Griffith Jones, was referred to a ſelect committee.

The petitions of Ludwig Kuhn, and Ebenezer Foſter, were referred to the Treaſury Department.

The Houſe took into conſideration the ſubject of the reſolutions for loaning the balances which may appear to be due from the United States to the individual States. On this a lengthy debate took place.

The reſolutions were finally amended to read thus—

Reſolved, That a loan to the amount of the balance which (upon a final ſettlement of accounts) ſhall be found due from the United States to the individual States, be opened at the Loan Offices in the reſpective States, to commence within months after the ſaid balances ſhall be reported at the Treaſury, and to continue open for the term of months from the time of its commencement : Provided that no ſuch loan ſhall be opened in any State without the aſſent of the Legiſlature thereof, by an act approving of the meaſure.

Reſolved, That the ſums to be ſubſcribed to ſuch loans, be payable in the principal or intereſt of the certificates or notes iſſued by any ſuch of the ſaid States, as (upon the final ſettlement of accounts) ſhall have a balance due to them from the United States, and which ſhall have been liquidated to ſpecie value, prior to the day of laſt.

Reſolved, That every ſubſcriber to the ſaid loan, ſhall be entitled to certificates, according to the ſum ſubſcribed, of the like tenor and deſcriptions, in the like proportions, and upon the like terms, as are ſpecified and directed by the fifteenth and ſixteenth ſections of act the aintituled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," except, that intereſt on ſuch of the certificates, ſubſcribed to the ſaid loan, as bear intereſt, ſhall be computed to the laſt day of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, incluſively, and that intereſt ſhall not begin to accrue upon any of the certificates which ſhall be iſſued in lieu thereof 'till the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

Reſolved, That in all caſes, where the ſum ſubſcribed in the evidence of the debt of any State, ſhall exceed the balance due to ſuch State, the ſame ſhall be reduced (in equal proportions) to the ſum actually due to ſuch State.

The reſolutions as thus amended, being adopted by the Houſe, a committee conſiſting of the following members, viz. Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Sedgwick, and Smith, S. C. was appointed to report a bill. Adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14.

A report was read on the petition of Elijah Boſtwick, which was in favour of the petitioner.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the petition of the officers of the Delaware line of the late continental army. Read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Parker preſented the petition of Thomas Wiſhart, a ſerjeant in the Virginia line of the late army. Read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The bill for ſettling the claims of perſons not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been heretofore adjuſted, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. Several amendments were propoſed and diſcuſſed. Some of theſe were agreed to, and then, by general conſent, the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Hartley laid the following motion on the table, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to make proviſion of half pay for the widows and orphans of ſuch officers of the army of the United States who may have been killed ſince the third day of June, 1784, or who may be hereafter killed in the ſervice of the United States.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the U. S. by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, informing the Houſe that he has approved and ſigned two acts which originated in the Houſe, viz. an act to amend the act for eſtabliſhing a mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the coinage of copper—and an act for granting intereſt on a claim allowed by a reſolution of the late Congreſs, as an indemnification to the perſons therein mentioned.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the order of the day, on the Bankrupt Law—The importance of this ſubject to the general intereſt, and that of a number of individuals in ſeveral of the ſtates, who, by reaſon of the ſtate governments being precluded from paſſing bankrupt laws, are in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, was urged by ſeveral of the members. It was further obſerved, that it had long been before Congreſs, and if it was not taken up at the preſent ſeſſion, it was very problematical whether it would be completed at the next ſeſſion.

In oppoſition to the motion it was obſerved, that though the buſineſs has been a long time on the carpet, yet it had not been reduced to any ſpecific form till very lately—that the bill had been laid before the public for the expreſs purpoſe of collecting the general ſenſe of the people on the ſubject—ſufficient time has not elapſed for this purpoſe, and therefore it was not poſſible for the legiſlature to proceed in the buſineſs, aided by the general ſenſe of their conſtituents relative thereto.

The motion was at length withdrawn, and, on motion of Mr. Gerry, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Dayton in the chair) and took into conſideration the memorials of the officers of the ſeveral lines of the late army, on the ſubject of a deficiency of their pay. The ſeveral memorials were, from the N. Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New York, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland lines. The New Hampſhire and Pennſylvania Memorials being read,

Mr. Gerry ſaid, in order to bring the ſubject before the committee, he ſhould move the following reſolution, viz. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the contract between Congreſs and a part of the officers and ſoldiers of the armies raiſed for the eſtabliſhment of the Independence of the United States, has not been fulfilled on the part of Congreſs.

This motion, was ſeconded by Mr. Parker.

Mr. Gerry accompanied his motion by ſeveral obſervations, in which he ſhewed that a depreciated medium could never be conſidered as an equivalent for ſervices and ſupplies which were contracted to be paid for in ſpecie.

Several members objected to the indefiniteneſs of this reſolution. They ſuggeſted the propriety of the mover's bringing forward a ſketch of the plan for which he intended the reſolution as a baſis.

Mr. Madiſon ſuggeſted a variation of the propoſition to the ſimple queſtion on the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitions.

After ſeveral obſervations from other members, and the Chairman had remarked that the reſolution of Mr. Gerry was not in order, as refering to a *part* of the officers, whereas the memorials made no diſtinction.

Mr. Clark moved, in order to take the ſenſe of the committee, the following, Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the prayer of the petitions of officers of ſeveral lines of the late American army, cannot be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

This motion occaſioned a debate. Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Mercer, ſuſtained the general prayer of the petitions. Mr. Clark oppoſed it. Some gentlemen oppoſed the form of the motion, as tending to cramp the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs. It was ſuggeſted to the mover, the eligibility of ſuſpending it.

After ſome further remarks, Mr. Clark moved that the committee ſhould riſe. The committee accordingly roſe, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

An engroſſed bill, relative to claims againſt the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not heretofore been adjuſted, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Fitzſimons reported a bill to authoriſe a loan, payable in the certificates or notes of ſuch ſtates, as ſhall have balances due to them on a final ſettlement of accounts with the United States—read twice, and committed for Monday next.

A report in favor of William Seymour was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Greenup called up his motion for a committee to report a bill, for placing on the penſion liſt ſuch officers and ſoldiers of the militia as have been, or may be wounded or diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, and who are not provided for by law—this motion was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, for Thurſday next.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, was again taken into conſideration—Mr. Madiſon read an amendment, which he propoſed as a ſubſtitute for the 8th ſection, which refers to purchaſes of lands from the Indians—this, with a proviſo to another ſection, moved by Mr. Greenup, was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith called up the memorial of ſundry merchants of South-Carolina, ſtating the loſſes they ſuſtained by the depreciation of paper money, and the peculiar hardſhips they are expoſed to in conſequence thereof, by the 4th article of the treaty of peace with Great-Britain—and praying relief in the premiſes.—This memorial being read, Mr. Smith moved that it ſhould be referred to the committee of the whole on the petitions of the officers of the late army.—This motion occaſioned a debate ; thoſe who oppoſed it, contended that it was a diſtinct and different caſe from that of the officers—that it involved a very different inveſtigation and could not therefore be connected with it—it appeared to be deſigned to embarraſs and perplex the application of the officers.

In ſupport of the motion, a variety of reaſons were adduced to ſhew that the caſes were parallel—and that there was no propriety in making a diſtinction between different claſſes of citizens in their applications for relief in ſimilar caſes.—After conſiderable debate, it was moved that the ayes and noes ſhould be called on the motion : This motion was arreſted by the previous queſtion being moved, in the following words—'Shall the main queſtion be now put?'—this was determined in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays 24. The main queſtion for the reference was then put, and negatived—ayes 24, noes 30.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the petitions of the Officers.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion for a rejection of the prayer of the petitions, laid on the table yeſterday—Mr. Gerry then offered another propoſition in lieu of the reſolution he moved yeſterday, which is to the following purport—

That proviſion ought to be made for the petitioners to the amount of the difference between the value in the market, of funded and unfunded debt ; an amendment was moved by Mr. Clark to incorporate in the propoſition theſe words—*all ſuch citizens who have received liquidated certificates for ſervices performed and ſupplies furniſhed on account of the United States.*—This amendment was agreed to—the committee then roſe, and had leave to ſit again—and the Houſe adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, November 2.

MPETION has juſt publiſhed an able letter to the Society of Jacobins, in which among other paragraphs, the following are very remarkable.

"I ſaved the club at the time of the famous ſchiſm.—Robeſpierre, who then had the reputation of being a patriot, did not however enjoy that kind of weight which confidence gives a man in the conduct of political affairs. I have ſeen Robeſpierre tremble, wanting to get away, and afraid to ſhew himſelf in the Aſſembly. Aſk him if ever I trembled. I have ſaved Robeſpierre himſelf from deſtruction by ſticking by him, when every body elſe had deſerted him.

"I declare that I know not a faction called Briſſot's : that faction is a chimera, and there is not a man leſs fit to be at the head of a party than Briſſot. I declare that the Jacobin Club has done great ſervice, that it can ſtill render more important ones, and that I will ſupport it with all my might, but without prejudice ; that I will adopt its opinions when I think them good, and will combat them when I think them bad."

Two deputies from Frankfort have appeared at the bar of the Convention, preſenting a petition from that city to be releaſed from the fine impoſed upon them by M. de Cuſtine. Their memorial was referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

M. de Cuſtine had ordered the horſes and equipage of the Elector of Mentz, found by him in that city, to be publicly ſold, on the 10th inſtant.

The advanced guard of the central army, now to be commanded by M. Bournonville, marched the 6th inſtant from Mentz to reinforce M. de Cuſtine. The main body followed on the 7th and 8th.

The artillery found at Mons conſiſted of 97 braſs cannon, 19 braſs mortars and 14 howitzers ; 107 iron cannon. There were alſo 3000 bombs, 300,000 bullets, and 1500 muſquets.

The emigrants were all executed yeſterday in the Place de Carouſel, excepting four ſervants, who were not taken with arms in their hands, and were therefore acquitted. They all ſhewed the utmoſt fortitude ; ſome of them declared they died with pleaſure for their King, yet theſe men declared on their trials, that they never intended to bear arms againſt the Republic. Their execution did not occaſion any commotion, as was dreaded.

To-day we expect the report of the committee on the Decree of Accuſation againſt Marat. The cauſe of France will not only be avenged without, but ſome reparation of the national honor is about to be made within. More blood may be ſhed in Paris, but it will be that of the murderers of the 2d and 3d of September.

HAGUE, October 23.

The Auſtrian Generals have had the prudence to take care of their troops, who were never ſuffered to be in want of any thing, whilſt the Pruſſians experienced the utmoſt want, both for themſelves and their horſes. This appears to have been the principal cauſe of that coolneſs which has taken place between the commanders of the allied armies. In vain did the Pruſſians implore aſſiſtance from their allies ; the latter lent a deaf ear to their entreaties, and extricated themſelves from that mire in which the others periſhed. Of 80,000 men whom the King of Pruſſia furniſhed, not more than 20,000 men will return to that country. His cavalry are quite ruined. This is an abſolute fact, which may be relied upon.

LEWES, November 5.

Apartments have been engaged in the Brighton packets for the conveyance of Ninety more Nuns from France, and for whoſe arrival curioſity is daily on the look out. They are not turned adrift without any proviſion, an annuity of 25 pounds each being allowed them by the French.

CALAIS.

The ardour of Patriotiſm, for which Calais has been ſo properly celebrated, continues with improving zeal!—If there ever was a community of men unanimous, it is in this populous town. Paine, our deputy, in all his intercourſe with our municipality carries it on in Engliſh.

MR. PAINE'S LETTER.

The following is the letter which Mr. Paine, being ignorant of the French language, tranſmitted on Saturday laſt, to the National Convention of France.

"Citizen Preſident, I have the happineſs of tranſmitting to the National Convention, the teſtimonies of gratitude of the department of *Pays du Calais*, for the decree which aboliſhes Royalty in France.

"In the midſt of the ſatisfaction, which the regeneration of France inſpires, they cannot withhold from lamenting the folly of their anceſtors, which made it neceſſary for them ſeriouſly to combat a phantom.

(Signed,) THOMAS PAINE."

LONDON, November 5.

General Anſelm's ſiſter commands a body of 1500 men. The gallantry of the army ſtiles her an imperſonification of Liberty.

Church Lands in France.—Diſney Fitch, a Lincolnſhire gentleman, has laid out upwards of 100,000l. and Sir John Gallini has ſtepped into a purchaſe of 30,000l.

The Pariſians are about to give a grand triumphal Fete, upon account of the evacuation of the French Territories, by the combined armies. All the Sections are to be adviſers in the buſineſs.

The accounts received from Sierra-Leone by the Duke of Savoy, Capt. Hoffman, are of a very favorable nature.

Prince Esterhazy has resigned the command of the Austrian army in Brisgaw to Prince Cobourg, being appointed a Minister of State at the Court of Vienna.

DUEL.—A duel was fought yesterday, in the neighbourhood of London, which has been expected for some days, and which it was almost publicly known, on Wednesday, would take place on the ensuing morning.

The parties were M. Charles Lameth and a friend of the ci-devant Duke de Brie; the latter of whom was attended by the Duke de Pienne. From the inveteracy of their quarrel, it was feared that neither could leave the field alive; and as they fought with swords, this miserable probability was much increased.

The event, however, was, that M. Charles Lameth fell by a wound through the body, which, it is hoped, will not be mortal.

M. Lameth, a member of the late Constituent Assembly of France, once fought the Duke de Brie; and this duel is supposed to have been occasioned by the same dispute.

Nov. 17. The inhabitants of Madras, in a full meeting, have voted an address of congratulation to Marquis Cornwallis, upon the success of his arms; and have directed that a committee shall request of the Royal Academy of Great-Britain, to point out an artist by whom the statue purposed to be erected in honor of that nobleman, shall be executed. An address is also to be presented to General Meadows, whose portrait will be placed in their town hall.

The port of Nice, when taken by the French, contained 500 galley slaves. Of these the deserters and smugglers were liberated.

The King will pay some of the debts of the Prince of Wales out of his own purse. The Prince intends to relinquish his establishment at Carleton House till his debts are discharged.

The latest French papers thus describe the situation of the late Royal Family:—Madame Elizabeth, Marie Antoniette and her daughter have taken possession of their new apartment on the third story of the Great Tower. This apartment is composed of four rooms, handsomely fitted up, two of them with fire-places. The son of Louis Caput sleeps in the chamber of his father. On a clock in the chamber of Louis was inscribed, "Le Pautre, Clock-maker to the KING," the word King is defaced, and REPUBLIC put in its stead. All the family come down at guard-mounting, and walk in the garden.

Tippoo Sultan has made good all his engagements, and every prospect remained of a permanent tranquility in India.

The Jacobin Society at Chartres has declared its seperation from that at Paris, until the latter shall have expunged from their books the names of Marat, Robertspierre, and Danton.

Robertspierre has been received with great eclat by the Jacobins, since his acquittal in the National Convention.

A gentleman in this city has favored us with the following article of intelligence, which he received by the last post from very high authority, the truth of which may be relied upon:

"Dumourier, in the late action near Mons, had 80,000 men. The Austrians had only 18,000. The French lost more than 10,000 in the action, and the Austrians retreated in great order and regularity. The last advices from the Rhine state, that Custine's army was on the point of being intercepted and cut off, from having advanced with so much rapidity in the German territories."

Duchess of Biron.—This accomplished and charming woman, who inherited from various relatives the largest property in France, and whose escape was almost miraculous from a furious banditti who menaced her life, is again returned to her native country. The various incidents of her life would make an interesting volume. If she be asked why she returns, in defiance of the various perils she must unavoidably encounter, we are sorry to relate, that she was entirely destitute in this country both of money and clothes; she now flies to her aged mother for comfort and sustenance. She has lived in separation from the General, her husband, without the imputation of a fault, from the first month of their marriage.

The controversy between the allied powers & the people of France, is still the leading topic of political disquisition. The events which have occurred in the course of the contest, awaken the curiosity, command the attention, and suspend the judgment of the public. The excelles committed by one party have checked the admiration of their warmest supporters; principles avowed by the other must rouse the resentment of their firmest adherents. Though the treachery of their court, the perfidy of their ministers, and the threats of their enemies, may palliate the enormities of our Gallic neighbours, yet indiscriminate vengeance cannot be justified by partial misconduct, nor the freedom of a nation founded on the cruelty of individuals. Nor can the desire of restoring a throne to its pristine grandeur and a nobility to their ancient privileges, excuse an attack upon an independent state, and the subversion of a constitution received by a whole people. It must be our present lot to deplore the ravages of boundless licentiousness and relentless despotism. Our opinions must be formed upon the accidents of the fleeting hour; and the slightest circumstances may overturn the theories which delighted our imaginations.

The French Republic, like that of the Romans, seems desirous of extending its influence and authority over the world, by adopting states and principalities into the noble condition of friends and allies to their commonwealth. They seem also to imitate the Romans in wishing to retain the supreme power in those cities to whom they impart that privilege. Differences, disputes and recriminations take place among the French Generals; but that is no more than might be expected in a nascent State, especially in a nascent republic; but above all, in a nascent French republic.

At Naples, the people assembled, on the 30th September, under the windows of the King's palace, and required that the price of bread should be lowered. The Council have accordingly exempted corn from the duties formerly paid upon it to the King upon information.

There is a difference between the French and American Revolution. In America no barbarities were perpetrated—no mens' heads were stuck upon poles—no ladies bodies mangled, were carried thro' the streets in triumph—their prisoners guarded and ironed, were not massacred in cold blood. The Americans did not, at discretion, harrass, murder, or plunder the Clergy—nor roast their Generals, unjustly, alive.—They set limits to their vices, at which their pursuits rested. And whatever blood was shed, flowed gallantly in the field. The American Revolution, it ought to be repeated, was not accomplished as the French has been, by massacres, assassinations, or proscriptions; battles, severe and honorable, were fought, and the chance of war left to decide.

Estimate of the present value of the several Manufactures of Great-Britain:

The Woollen	£.16,800,000
Leather	10,500,000
Flax	1,750,000
Hemp	890,000
Glass	630,000
Paper	780,000
Porcelain	1,000,000
Silk	3,350,000
Cotton	960,000
Lead	1,650,000
Tin	1,000,000
Iron	8,700,000
Steel & Plating	3,400,000
Total	£.51,410,000

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, October 12.

"The Duke Regent continues daily, by a thousand good orders, institutions and regulations, to gain the love of the nation, and evince his desire to restore his native country to her former prosperity. He seems, in many instances, to follow principles diametrically opposite to those of the late King."

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have subscribed for the State, twenty-five shares in the Bank of that State.

By the debates in the National Convention of France, it appears that Robertspierre and Marat, two members of that Assembly, are denounced as the principal authors of the massacres in Paris of September last.

M. St. Just, in his speech on the trial of Louis XVI. made in the National Convention, says—"Louis XVI. ought to be tried, not only for all the crimes which he has committed—not only for having been detected in a flagrant act with his hands in blood—but for this alone, that he was King."

W. S. Livingston, in an address to the individual electors of New-York, says—

"If the services I have rendered the mechanics, by effecting their incorporation—If, as their representative, I have filled with reputation the station in which they placed me—If the services I have rendered my country are equal to those of my competitor—If, when weighed in the scale of science, I should at least be found equal to him—and if a firm and steady attachment to their interest entitle me to a preference in their esteem, I ask it with confidence, and will remember it with gratitude."

The Mechanic Society, in their remarks on the above, observe—

"The Mechanic Society have never been the supporters of William S. Livingston, on any occasion; because, they always thought him an improper person to merit their suffrages: the Mechanic Society know not of William S. Livingston's being the instrument of obtaining their incorporation: The Mechanic Society don't know William S. Livingston, as their representative; neither have they ever been the agents in placing him in his present situation, or any other."

Seven of the Wabash Indians, lately arrived in this city, have died of the Small Pox: two of them took it the natural way, the other five had been innoculated.

Extract of a letter from Kentuckey, Dec. 11.

"The honorable John Brown was this day unanimously elected by the legislature of this state, to the office of Senator for six years from the 4th day of March next."

Col. John Skey Eustace, formerly of Georgia, is promoted to the rank of Marechal de Camp by brevet in the French army.

The Anguilla six weeks cotton seed, after it is planted one year in this country, is found to be the proper seed for Georgia; it produces the most cotton, does not grow too rank, does not require topping, need not be planted before the middle of April, and begins to open in August; the crop will be off the ground in all November.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Dec. 5.

"Several parties of Cherokees have made their appearance in Franklin county, and have killed and scalped eight persons within these ten days past. This seems to be brought on us more by the restless and imprudent spirit of some of our own people, than by any hostile disposition in the Indians, and could the guilty persons be selected by the savages, we should have little cause, and I hope little disposition, to seek retaliation; but, as is generally the case, the innocent have fallen a sacrifice to savage vengeance—a poor defenceless widow has been of the number already butchered, and children unable to fly have fallen with her."

Amidst those general convulsions which the revolution in France has produced, and which seems to threaten the total extinction of science and philosophy, as an evidence that discernment enough still exists among individuals to distinguish works of consummate genius and immortal merit, the following advertisement has appeared.

"Defense des Constitutions Americains; ou de la nécessité d'une balance dans les pouvoirs d'un Gouvernement libre, par M. JOHN ADAMS, ci-devant Ministére Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis, près la Cour de Londres, et actuellement Vice-President des Etats Unis, et President du Senat, avec des Notes et Observations par M. de la Croix, Professeur de Droit Public au Licée. 2 vol. in oct. deplus de 500 Pages.

A Paris, chez Buisson Libraire, rue Haut Feuille, No. 21."

M. de la Croix, the Annotator, is probably the same gentleman who is now a member of the Convention, and one of the committee for forming a Constitution; if so, we may expect his influence at least in favor of a balance of powers, which in this country is deemed indispensable in every well organized government. *Mail.*

From the Courier de l'Univers.

PARIS, October 18.

Since the establishment of the new republic, public affairs were never in so critical a state; and if we may credit some of the members of the Convention itself, another massacre is near at hand. More Marseillois are about to arrive here—800 are expected this day; two thousand banditti from the bouches du Rhone are likewise marching hither.

The two factions headed by Brissot on the one hand, and Robertspierre and Marat on the other, are trying who shall be victors; they are both republicans; but they contend which of the two shall have the greatest share of the loaves & fishes. Robertspierre's party, having the cut throats and the majority of the mob to their side, will probably triumph. It is talked of that it is necessary to cut off the heads of 7 or 8000 more before good order and government can be restored. You may depend that things cannot remain many days in their present state.

A correspondent informs us, that the paragraph copied into the National Gazette and the American Daily Advertiser, from the Harrisburgh paper, respecting the excise, and which asserts that the idea of such a law is reprobated from East to West on this extended continent, is the production of a person who, after landing from a vessel from Ireland, followed his nose from hence to Harrisburgh, without turning to the right or left, and probably was never out of this state.—Indeed, the first sentence is so palpable a falshood, that no one who knew any thing of this country, and had any regard to his reputation, would have made the declaration—but, says our correspondent, to such competent judges of the situation of our country, and the disposition of the people, is the public indebted for the principal part of those abusive attacks with which the government of the United States, and its administration, have been honored for more than a year past.

One cannot help admiring at the splenetic and humorsome disposition of certain writers, who, pining at the prosperity of our country, felt enjoyed, and acknowledged by the great body of the people as the happy consequence of a system of measures emanating from the new government, rack their invention to pervert the general sentiment, that they may transfer the attachment of the people from the Constitution of the United States to a non-entity; for those who deny the benign influences of the government in producing the unexampled prosperity of our country, have never pointed out any superior agent as the efficient cause.

Since the new Government came into play,
What gall and envy from our scribblers flow!
"Rogues in every public station,
"Conspire to rob this fated nation,
"Nay, all our patriots are to traitors turn'd;
But what is still *more* strange,
Is the preposterous change—
Of those who had no honesty before,
Who make 'bout public cheats a ceaseless roar!
Thus till the fires of discord glow,
Old Anarch's forge, his understrappers blow.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA,

Brig Industry,	Florence,	Cape Francois
Phebe,	Williams,	Georginia
Molly,	Mercer,	Madeira
Sch'r Industry,	Lewis,	Aux Cayes

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/
3 per Cents,		12/
Deferred,		12/6
Full shares Bank U. S.	36	per cent. prem

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

Rec.t for Bruises

From a late London Paper.

REMEDY FOR BRUISES.

A COACHMAN, in a ſtreet in London, was, by a ſudden jolt, thrown off his box, and in his fall his foot fell into a hollow in the pavement, which occaſioned a ſprain, attended with violent pain, and a conſiderable inflammation. A brother whip promiſed him a ſpeedy cure. He ordered a gallon of porter to be ſimmered in an earthen veſſel, till, when cooled, it became of the conſiſtence of a plaſter. He ſpread this plaſter on a thin old glove, and applied it round the ankle. In three days he mounted his box, being relieved of the ſwelling and pain.

Another perſon, being ſurrounded by pick-pockets, in endeavoring to ſave his money, fell down, & ſtruck one ſide of his loins upon a ſtone more prominent than the reſt of the pavement. Conſiderable pain and ſwelling were the conſequences; and next day his back, and the thigh on that ſide, became greatly diſcoloured. Having ſeen the ſucceſs of the porter plaſter in the former inſtance, I deſired that the porter plaſter might be applied to part of the back and thigh, while the other parts were treated according to art, that ſo a comparative experiment might be made of the effects of each. The ſwelling ſubſided nearly equally in both; but the pain and the blackneſs of ſkin went off much ſooner in the parts covered with the plaſter than in the other parts. Accidents have ſince afforded me ſeveral inſtances of ſimilar ſucceſs attending the application of this plaſter. Might we not expect that ſucceſs might attend the application of this plaſter in other fixed pains in various parts of the body?

As theſe accidents happened in London, where porter is the malt liquor moſt generally uſed, the plaſter was made of it; yet I doubt not but that other fermented malt-liquors, uſed in the ſame manner, might have ſimilar effects.

Where ſuch hurts are frequent, this plaſter may be long kept in good condition, if it is covered with a little oil to prevent the evaporation of the fluid particles. S. A.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Caſhier be authoriſed to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat ſhares, ſuch Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the ſame, to iſſue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of ſuch proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat ſhares in the capital ſtock of the Bank, the Certificates of the ſhares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be iſſued in the name of the transferee or purchaſer.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future iſſued, be for one or more ſhares, as the proprietor may requeſt; and the new Certificate or Certificates ſhall be of correſpondent numbers with thoſe in lieu of which they are iſſued.

cp3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep 2m

Federal City.

THE Subſcriber will convey forever, by good and ſufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and ſufficient brick houſes, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Waſhington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7, 1793.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th inſtant, to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the Dividend declared for the laſt ſix months, viz.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of Auguſt, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter ſhare, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worceſter County, in the ſaid State, being the firſt landing for veſſels that trade in there. From the ſituation of the place, it is convenient for fiſh, clams and oyſters, is open to the ſea, and has every conveniency that could be wiſhed for. The ſoil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marſh paſture for ſtock.

Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to *Aſſheton Humphreys*, Eſq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worceſter County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4f)

PHILADELPHIA, *January 9, 1793.*

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (1awtf)

Soon will be publiſhed,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Uſed by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congreſs. A ſyſtem ſo eaſy, that any man of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and ſoon practiſe it, in its fulleſt extent, without any further inſtruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being compriſed in *eighteen ſimple characters*, without any of thoſe perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other ſyſtems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarraſs their practice.

Price, to Subſcribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subſcribers, a *Dollar and half.*

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Rice, Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 cp2m

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between *William Shipley* Complainant, *John Meng* and others Defendants. } *December 1ſt*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey.

Preſent,

His Excellency the Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint againſt the Defendants in the month of September, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſaid Bill of Complaint did among other things ſet forth that the ſaid Complainant being ſeized in his Demeſne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, ſaid to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Hardwick in the county of Suſſex in the State of New-Jerſey, did on the firſt of March ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain ſell and convey the ſame in fee ſimple unto John Meng and John Henderſon of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the conſideration of One Thouſand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the ſame month of March the ſaid feoffees above named did execute unto the ſaid William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee ſimple of the ſaid Tract of Land to ſecure the payment of the ſaid ſixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful intereſt which might thereon accrue—That in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and ſuch proceedings were had againſt them that in the ſame month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did in ſome ſhort time afterwards convey and transfer all their eſtate both real and perſonal, and particularly all their right and title to the premiſes above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the Mortgage ſo as aforeſaid given to the ſaid Complainant.—That the ſaid John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins ſoon after bargained, ſold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the ſaid Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, ſubject to the Mortgage aforeſaid—That on the eighteenth day of October ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, the ſaid John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the ſaid William Shipley for ſecuring the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain inſtallments—That in the month of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, John Town did bargain and ſell in fee ſimple all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to the ſaid Benjamin Town, ſubject to the Mortgages aforeſaid—That in the month of February ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the ſaid Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Truſts unknown to the Complainant—That ſaid Benjamin Town ſoon after became Bankrupt, and in purſuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to a certain Robert Ralſton—That John Henderſon did alſo in the month of September ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did aſſign and convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkſon, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his ſaid Bill, pray that thoſe having Right to the ſaid Eſtate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the ſaid Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclоſed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Eſquire, being of the complainants counſel—it appearing to the Court that the ſaid defendants do reſide in the State of Pennſylvania, without the juriſdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of ſubpœna have been taken out according to the courſe of this Court, that the ſaid writs of ſubpœna have been duly ſerved upon the ſaid ſeveral Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the ſaid Defendants have cauſed his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the ſuit of the ſaid Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid Defendants do cauſe their appearance to be entered to the ſuit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confeſſo agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legiſlature in ſuch caſe made and provided. —The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the ſaid act of the Legiſlature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1ſt, 1792. ep 3w

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200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boſton, a very ſmall TRUNK, covered with ſeal-ſkin of a reddiſh colour, with white ſpots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Iſland; with other papers, which can only be ſerviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they iſſued. Any perſon producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boſton, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Meſſrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boſton, Nov. 28. eptf.

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; ſlim and tall, ſixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, ſaid his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magiſtrate, ſaid he was free, and that he lived on the Suſquehannah—that a perſon by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He aſked the Juſtice for a paſs to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this inſtant, and then made his eſcape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnſton*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Iſland, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. taw 6w

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German Newſpaper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former cuſtomers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for ſale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to anſwer the purpoſe.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any perſon trying the above, if not found to anſwer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is publiſhed in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now reſides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels.

Enquire as above.